



Fig. E-1
Radiograph of the forearm of a fifteen-year old male with dislocation of the radial head.

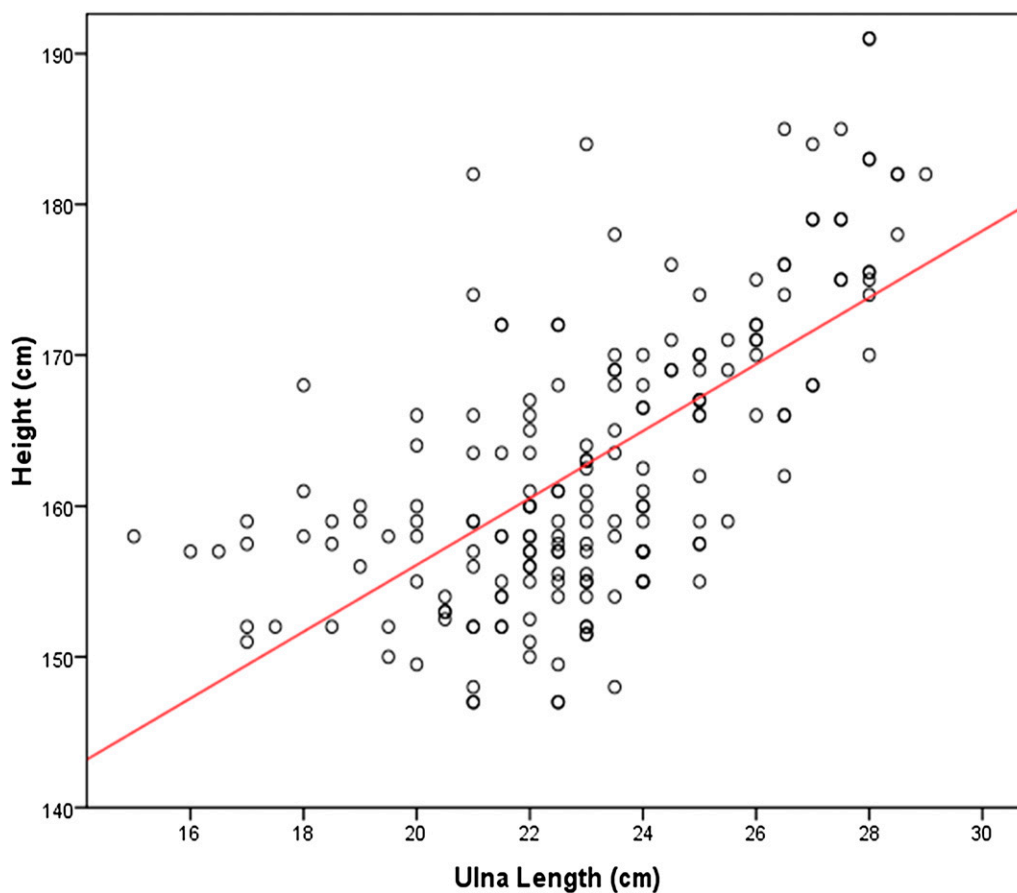


Fig. E-2
 Ulnar length was directly proportional to height (Pearson $r = 0.65$) ($p < 0.0001$).

TABLE E-1 Distribution of Exostoses According to Total Number of Exostoses Identified and Patients Examined		
Anatomical Site	No. of Exostoses (N = 619)	No. of Patients (N = 106)
Proximal part of ulna	7 (1.1%)	4 (3.8%)
Proximal part of radius	42 (6.8%)	13 (12.3%)
Distal part of ulna	204 (33.0%)	71 (67.0%)
Distal part of radius	366 (59.1%)	77 (72.6%)

TABLE E-2 Difference in the Range of Motion for the Forearm, Wrist, and Elbow According to Dislocation of the Radial Head

Range of Motion	Radial Head Dislocation* (<i>deg</i>)		Difference (<i>deg</i>)	95% CI	P Value†
	Yes (N = 15)	No (N = 197)			
Forearm					
Supination	28 ± 32.5	72 ± 21.5	44	33 to 59	<0.0001
Pronation	37 ± 31.7	74 ± 28.4	37	21 to 51	0.001
Wrist					
Extension	74 ± 23.5	76 ± 14.8	2	-6 to 11	0.72
Flexion	62 ± 37.7	79 ± 3.5	17	-5 to 38	0.12
Elbow					
Extension	3 ± 6.7	1 ± 3.3	2	0 to 4	0.02
Flexion	133 ± 15.3	139 ± 9.8	6	1 to 12	0.02

*The values are given as the mean and the standard deviation. †Unpaired t test.